

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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"This peace has rendered France a thousand times more dangerous than ever, by adding so immensely to the length of her sea coast. She had, before, but one port that was formidable to us, and that was opposite a part of our island, far distant from the seat of our riches; but the peace furnishes her with ports in abundance opposite the mouth of the Thames. From the masts of her vessels, riding at anchor in these ports, she can see the shore whereon she wishes to disembark; nor is this shore, for above 120 miles along the coast, more than 60, and, in some places, not more than 40 miles from London..... Under what auspices shall we, then, my lord, begin a new war? Not a single ally shall we find on the Continent. Those powers, who will be most favourably disposed towards us, in secret, will deem themselves happy, if France will suffer them to remain neutral. The moment war shall be declared, the whole Continent, except, perhaps, the ports in the Baltic, will be shut against us..... As to military operations, our attention will, in all human probability, be limited to the defence of our own Island, our own homes, our own existence, threatened, at every point, by that monstrous power, whose whole malice and whose whole force will be directed against Great Britain herself. Intent only on averting present destruction, all our cares, all our efforts, will be confined to the field of battle, on which our fate must be decided."—COBBETT'S LETTERS ON THE PEACE, p. 122, 137, and 139; published in October, 1801.

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## EXTRACT FROM THE MONITEUR, of 19th of June, 1803.

[It is of importance, at all times, and particularly at the present time, to know something of the sentiments of our enemy. The following article, translated from the French Official Paper, gives us, as to some very important points, that very useful knowledge, and, therefore, we beg leave to recommend it to the attentive perusal of our Readers.]

The only events which, at this time, merit great attention are the occupation of Hanover by the French troops, and two long debates in the British Parliament, the one relative to the conduct of ministers, and the other to the mediation of Russia. The question upon the conduct of the ministry has been decided, in a manner which acquired no difficulty to foresee. If we except the attitude taken by Mr. Pitt, who has not scrupled to avow his disapprobation of his right honourable friends, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the indignation, or rather the pain which Lord Hawkesbury felt, and which he so clearly manifested to the House, we cannot discover that the true question was in any way entered upon.—Was it upon the good faith of the ministry that they were occupied? Was it upon their fidelity to their engagements that they were questioned? And upon the care with which they so scrupulously and religiously observed the treaty of Amiens? Upon this point no question was proposed, not one word was uttered. The debate was remarkable only for the ingenuity of Col. Bastard; we want time to recruit our strength. These words, which excited no animadversion, completely

explain the conduct of the British government. Formerly, it was considered as an honour to be faithful to engagements. *Firma pacis fæderæ* was formerly the greatest homage which the French nation acquired in Europe. It is true that some ancient nations became subject to the quality of *fædifraga*.—Punic faith appears to have been bequeathed by the merchants of Carthage to the merchants of England.—That England had no other object in the treaty of Amiens than to gain time, is not the only avowal which was made in those debates. Lord Hawkesbury told us in the discussion of the motion on the mediation of Russia, that war was not the time for forming coalitions with convenience and advantage, and that one object of the treaty of Amiens was to prepare a barrier against the aggrandisement of France (1). He informed us, that since the signing of the treaty, to the present moment, no effort had been spared to form a strict alliance with Russia, which should have for its object no views of hostility towards any other power, but only measures necessary for a proper defence (2). Unfortunately they found that Russia would not consent to this innocent proposition, and war has therefore arisen.—Although Lord Hawkesbury has thus had a moment of

(1) He must candidly admit, that one circumstance weighed particularly on his mind with respect to the conclusion of the last peace, which was that of forming a barrier to the aggrandisement of France.

(2) From the signing of the treaty to the present time, no efforts have been wanting on the part of his Majesty's government to form a close connexion with Russia, having for its basis no hostility towards any power, and having only in view the necessary means of defence. Those means, have, however, failed; otherwise it is highly probable that the present crisis would not have arisen.

candour, we may believe that it was not in the Parliament, but in the interior of the Cabinet that he has manifested all his views. ‘In engaging in the war,’ he would have said, ‘we give other nations a great example of provocation which they may be tempted to imitate. We weaken, towards France, that sentiment of admiration which her victories have created, and we reduce her from that high rank to which her valour and her successes have elevated her. Our boldness may awaken recollection, open wounds, sharpen resentments, and, perhaps, revive hopes. That we may not fail in the attainment of this great object, we will be in readiness to listen to the propositions of Russia: this is not the moment. Let us begin by offering to our sailors an easy prize of four or five millions, which France and her allies have trusted, in full security, upon the sea, millions which it will be easy for us to squeeze out of them by a loan when they have effected the great object of making the war popular; and then, whilst the gazettes are filled with accounts of our glory, we shall have all the time that will be necessary for listening to the propositions of Russia, to excite, if it be necessary, the interposition of some other great power, and thus, at the end of such an agreeable career of depredation and capture, make such a new treaty as may be convenient. It makes little difference to us in this new arrangement, whether we retain Malta or give it to Russia. We shall have made war against France with boldness, and have made her pay the cost. We shall have clipped the rising wings of her commerce; we shall, for a long time, have paralysed her industry; her commercial cities torn by the wounds which we shall have inflicted, will not for a long time dare again to hazard their industry and their capital upon the sea. Our preponderating activity will then be able to insult their timidity. We shall have established a supremacy upon the seas, which France, in the first moment of her prosperity will dispute with us.’—Lord Hawkesbury and the British Cabinet may amuse themselves as long as they please with these illusions. We are sorry to draw them out from such security. They must know, however, as Mr. Burke once told them, *that war, that Gorgon bristling with darts and serpents, is not a coquette to be sported with impunity*. When France wanted peace, you wanted war; now fear lest France should wish for war, when it may be agreeable for you to wish for peace.—Nothing is more singular than

the language of all those famous statesmen. One wishes for a war vigorous and short; it must be directed towards *one single point*, another does not deny that the war should not be of long duration. One regards it as mere sport to chastise France; another does not conceal that it will cost his country long and painful sacrifices. One minister wishes to defend the whole country with Militia, another sees safety in nothing but troops of the line. Mr. Pitt is convinced that England *can do nothing offensive*; according to Mr. Windham, that nation alone is capable of defence, *who is able to attack*. There is no Englishman of any sense who is not astonished at the chaos of contradictory views and opposite plans. To every reasonable man, whether friend or enemy, the projects in agitation must appear nothing more than the conceptions of despair.—It is strange, that, amongst the numerous friends of liberty, there are none who are *alarmed at the increase of the troops of the line!* Formerly, the whole country was ready to rise in arms respecting the simple construction of barracks, now an immense army is voted and placed at the disposal of the Crown. The Secretary of War cited the example of the American militia, and of the French militia during their revolutions. He might also have cited La Vendée, and, in times more ancient, the example of the Swiss, and of the United Provinces. When the people are set in motion, when their most ardent and most powerful passions are roused, they are capable not only of great efforts, but of miracles; but when a people naturally sluggish and indolent, accustomed to all the convenience of opulence, and to all the luxuries of civilization, is forcibly thrown out of all its habits, to support the whims of ministers; when a people of merchants is invited to leave their counters, and lead for whole years, the life of an hussar or a hand-war, merely for the honour of possessing a rock, and of breaking a treaty solemnly ratified, we have some difficulty in believing that the ministers will attain the end which they propose. The deputies from the Electorate of Hanover can now teach them what sort of confidence is to be reposed in hasty levies. How foolish are they who pretend to draw from the clouds of their brains that electric fire which sometimes forms great popular commotions. The insurrections which they are now provoking, may perhaps, be too effectually realised, but it will be to destroy those who by a foolish war, have reduced them to the necessity of asking an ignominious peace.

Whilst these great events are unfolding themselves, the occupation of Hanover will serve as a balance to the losses which our commerce must necessarily sustain at the commencement of the war. It must be a

very amusing recreation for the merchants of London, to see the ships of France arriving, month after month, to enrich their port. And it is but just that King George should defray from his own purse the expenses of this little amusement which he has given his subjects. It is not without some difficulty that he has reconciled himself to bear these injuries. Protected by his floating batteries at home, he hoped that the great powers of Europe, would have undertaken the protection of his continental possessions; the hundred voices of fame seemed to be the pledges of their security. 'Prussia, Denmark, and Russia,' it was said, 'would never quietly see the French enter Hanover, and thereby strike all the North of Germany with alarm, and violate the peace of a country protected by the Treaty of Luneville.' For these considerations all the fleets of Russia were ready to set sail, all her armies were waiting to begin their march. A Prussian army advanced on one side; its direction was known, and its general was named. These rumours were the most ridiculous absurdities. It would have been strange if those who had violated the Treaty of Amiens, could have retrenched themselves behind that of Luneville; it would have been strange if those who had declared war against the Republics of Italy and Holland, only because they were under the dominion of the chief of the French Republic, could have made those countries respected which were under the government of the King of England. We might have believed that England was not serious in proclaiming this hope, if the Royal proclamation for a *levée en masse*, and the arrival of one of the sons of the King of Great Britain to command it, had not established the certainty. The folly of these two circumstances are requisite to give the expedition of Gen. Mortier the appearance of a triumph, by giving the capitulation of the Hanoverian army the appearance of a defeat. We may observe, that this capitulation is the same as that which was signed at Clostersevern in 1757, under the direction of the Maréchal de Richelieu. It was then stipulated under the guarantee of the King of Denmark, that the Hanoverian troops should not exercise any hostilities until the conclusion of the war. It is well known how that capitulation was violated after the battle of Rosbach. The celebrated Lord Chatham, the father of Mr. Pitt, decided that as the King of England had not ratified the capitulation, it could not be valid; and it was in consequence of that decision that the Hanoverians went from their lines,

and went under the command of Prince Ferdinand to give the battle of Creveldt.—If the occupation of Hanover, which the folly of the British government has compelled us to call a conquest, possesses but little importance as a military achievement, it is at least, a source from which riches may be drawn. It is, however, a great military point. It is a great thing to have acquired fifty leagues more of that iron wall, so truly described by Mr. Windham, which now extends from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. The war at present is nothing more than playful pastime. When the English shall have finished their game of capture and depredation, and the French shall have completed their formidable preparations upon the whole extent of their coast, then will WAR commence, and a WAR which every thing declares will be TERRIBLE.

#### MR. BURKE'S LETTER.

The following is the fragment of the Letter from Mr. Burke to Dr. Laurence, which was read by the latter, in the House of Commons, on the 23d instant, during the debate on the Conscription Bill.—It was written from Bath in the spring of 1797, when an increased attack of the writer's disorder threatened the fatal termination of his valuable life, which soon after took place.

MY DEAR SIR,—The very first relaxation of my complaint, which gave me leisure and disposition to attend to what is going on, has filled my mind with many uneasy sensations, and many unpleasant reflections. The few of us who have protracted life to the extreme limits of our short period, have been condemned to see extraordinary things; new systems of policy, new opinions, new principles, and not only new men, but what might appear a new species of men. I believe, that they who lived 40 years ago (if the intermediate space of time were expunged from their memory) could hardly credit their senses, when they heard from the highest authority, that an army of 200,000 men was kept up in this island; that in the neighbouring island there were at least fourscore thousand more; but when he should hear of this army, which has not its parallel, what must be his astonishment to hear, that it was kept up for the mere purpose of an inert and passive defence; and that in its far greater part, it was disabled by its constitution and very essence, from defending us against an enemy by any one preventive stroke, or any operation of active hostility. What must his reflection be on

hearing, that a fleet of 500 men of war, the best appointed, and to the full as ably commanded, as this country ever had upon the sea, was for the greater part employed in acting upon the same system of unenterprising defence. What must his sentiments be, who remembers the former energy of England, when he is given to understand that these two Islands, with their extensive, and every where vulnerable sea coast, should be considered as a garrison sea town? What would he think if the garrison of so strange a fortress, should be such as never to make a sally; and that, contrary to all that has been hitherto seen in war, an infinitely inferior army may with safety besiege this superior garrison, and without hazarding the life of a man, ruin the garrison and the place, merely by the menaces and false appearances of an attack? What must his surprise be upon finding, that with the increases of trade, and balances unknown before, and with less outgoing than at any former time, the public credit should labour, even to the edge of a bankruptcy, that the confidence of the people in the security of their property, should lessen in proportion as all the apparent means of their safety are augmented? The last part of this dreadful paradox is to be solved but by one way, this is, by an obscure undefined sense which the people entertain, that the apparent means of their safety are not real, nor well understood, and that they confide in their government, more from their opinion that some sort of government should be supported, than from a conviction that the measures taken by the existing government for the public safety, are rational or well adapted to their end. Had it pleased God to continue to me even the late weak remains of my strength, I purposed to make this the subject of a letter, which I intended to address to a brother member of yours upon the present state of affairs; but, as I may never be able to finish it, I regard this matter of defence as so much the most important of all considerations at this moment, that it supersedes all concern of my bodily and mental weakness, and urges me by an impulse I cannot resist, to spend at least, my last breath in laying before you some part of the anxious thoughts with which I have been oppressed, and which more than any bodily distemper, has sunk me to the condition in which you know I am. I have no hand to write, but I am able to dictate from the bed on which I pass my nights and days. What I say may have no weight, but it is possible that it may tend to put other men of more ability, and who are in a situation where their abilities may be more useful, into a train of thinking. What I say may not be

pleasing either to the great or the multitude; but looking back on my past public life, though not without many faults and errors, I have never made many sacrifices to the favour of the great, or to the humours of the people. I never remember more than two instances, in which I have given way to popularity, and those two are the things of which, in the whole course of my life, now at the end of it, I have the most reason to repent. Such has been the habit of my public life, even when individual favour and popular countenance, might be plausibly presented to me as the means of doing my duty the more effectually. But now, alas! Of what value to me are all those helps or all those impediments? When the damp chill sweat of death already begins to glaze our visage, of what moment is it to us, whether the vain breath of man blows hot or cold upon it? But our duties to men are not extinguished with our regard to their opinions. A country which has been dear to us from our birth, ought to be dear to us, as from our entrance, so to our final exit from the stage upon which we have been appointed to act; and in the career of the duties which must in part be enjoyments of our new existence, how can we better start, and from what more proper post, than the performance of those duties which have made occupations of the first part of the course allotted to us?

#### PUBLIC PAPERS.

*Note.—Presented by Mr. Liston to Citizen Vander Goe,  
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Hague,  
May 24, 1803.*

Sir,—By order of my Court, I beg you to submit to the Batavian Government the following considerations:—The King is animated with the most earnest desire that the new war which has just broken out, shall not extend to the countries connected with France; and that it shall not involve in its calamities nations which have had no part in the events that have given rise to it. His Majesty, however, cannot adopt towards the Batavian republic the conduct which such sentiments would dictate to him, unless the French Government is disposed to adopt an analogous system.—If France will consent to withdraw immediately her troops from the territory of the republic; if she will release the Batavian government from the obligation of furnishing any succours whatever by land or sea; if, in short, she will permit the republic to observe a sincere and perfect neutrality during the continuance of the war; His Majesty will engage on his side to adhere with scrupulous exactness to a reciprocal neutrality, and in that case the vessels which may have been provisionally detained, shall be immediately released. But if unhappily the First Consul persists in determining to occupy the Batavian territory, and to convert the resources of the country into means of hostility and attack upon Great Britain, His Majesty will feel himself forced, by what he owes to the safety of his territories, and the de-

interests of his people, to recur to those measures which Providence has placed in his hands to frustrate the designs of his enemies.—It will, however, be with a sentiment of the deepest regret that the King will see the Batavian government involved in a war, which must be as little conformable to their intentions as to those of His Majesty himself.—Receive, Sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Hague, May 24, 1803.

R. LISTON.

*Order of His Britannic Majesty in Council, for making Reprisals on the Batavian Republic, dated June 16, 1803.*

At the Court at Windsor, the 16th of June, 1803, present, the KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas His Majesty's most anxious endeavours to preserve neutrality and peace between His Majesty and the Batavian republic have failed, and the Batavian republic has become engaged in measures of hostility against His Majesty and his subjects; His Majesty, therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the Batavian republic, so that as well His Majesty's Fleets and Ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissionated, by letters of marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise, by His Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Batavian republic, or to any persons being subjects of the Batavian republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the Batavian republic, and bring the same to judgment in such courts of admiralty within His Majesty's dominions, as shall be duly commissionated to take cognizance thereof: and to that end, His Majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to His Majesty at this Board, authorizing the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of His Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Batavian republic, or to any persons being subjects of the Batavian republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the Batavian republic; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission, as have been usual, and are according to former precedents: and His Majesty's said advocate-general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to His Majesty at this Board, authorizing the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within His Majesty's dominions which shall be duly commissionated to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be made, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and the Laws of Nations, to adjudicate and condemn all such ships, vessels, and

goods as shall belong to the Batavian Republic, or to any persons being subjects of the Batavian Republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the Batavian Republic; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his Majesty at this board a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the said several Courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's Foreign Governments and Plantations for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissionated for the purposes above-mentioned.

From the Court at Windsor, the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and three.—*Edward,—Ernest,—Adolphus Frederick,—Westmoreland, C. P. S.—Pelham,—Castle-leigh,—J. H. Addington.*

#### FOREIGN OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Circular Letter from Chaptal, Minister of the Interior, dated Paris, June 11, 1803.*

In the actual State of France, and with the kind of enemy that we have to combat, French bravery must remain inactive on the brink of the ocean, if numerous vessels do not furnish it the means of attacking its enemy.—It is then to the building of vessels that all your efforts ought to be directed; Commerce, Agriculture, Industry, will suffer the less for the execution being the more prompt.—A Flat-Boat, of the first class, will cost 30,000 francs; that of the second, from 18 to 20,000; and that of the third, from 4 to 6000 francs.—Two feet of water are sufficient to float a boat unarmed; thus there are few places that may not execute an undertaking of this kind.—These Boats will bear the name of the cities or departments that shall build them. The Government will accept with satisfaction from a ship of the line to the smallest transport boat.—If, by a movement as rapid as general, each department, each large city, will cover their stocks with boats, then the French army will go and dictate laws to the British Government, and establish the repose of Europe, the liberty and prosperity of commerce, on the only basis that can ensure their duration.—CHAPTEL.

*Arrêté of the First Consul, prohibiting the Importation of British Merchandise. Dated Paris, June 20, 1803.*

Art. 1. Dating from the publication of the present decree, there shall not be received in the ports of the Republic any colonial produce coming from the English colonies, nor any merchandise coming directly or indirectly from England. In consequence, all colonial produce or merchandise coming from the English manufactories or English colonies shall be confiscated.—2. Neutral ships destined for the ports of the Republic, shall be furnished with a certificate of delivery from the Commissary or Agent of Commercial Relations of the Republic at the port of embarkation, which certificate shall mention the name of the ship and the captain, the nature of the cargo, the number of the crew, and the destination of the vessel; in that declaration, the Commissary shall certify that he has seen the loading completed under his inspection, and that the merchandise is not English manufacture, and does not come from England, nor from her colonies. A duplicate of that declaration shall be sent to the Minister of the Interior by the Commissary of the Republic, on the

day of the sailing of the vessel — 3. The captain, who, through forgetfulness of the form or through change of destination, shall not be furnished with a similar declaration, shall not be admitted into the ports of the Republic, but upon condition of loading in return French manufactures equal in value to the amount of his cargo. The Director of the Customs shall send to the Prefect of the Department the statement of his cargo, and that of the merchandise taken in return. Upon that statement, the Prefect shall deliver a permit of departure from the port. — 4. The Minister of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, and of Finance, are charged with the execution of the present decree. — BUONAPARTE.

*American Consulate, London, June 27, 1803.*

By an arrêté of the French Government, of 1 Messidor (June 20th), no American vessels are permitted to carry merchandise of any kind, directly or indirectly, from this country to any port of the Republic. And all British manufactures, or British colonial produce, so carried, will be subject to confiscation.

PARLIAMENTARY MINUTES, from p. 915.

Tuesday, June 14.—LORDS.—Bills from Commons read.—Committee on Clergy Non-Residence Bill. After some debate between Lords Caernarvon, Ellenborough, and Auckland, Bishops of Norwich, Durham, Oxford, and St. Asaph, Duke of Richmond, and Lord Chancellor, some clauses agreed to, and some postponed.—Adjourned.—COMMONS.—Third report Highland Committee laid on table and ordered to be printed.—Bill for incorporating a Company to supply London with Fish read second time, and, after some conversation, referred to a Committee.—Report on Budget, after some debate between Lord Folkestone, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought up and read. Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice of asking leave to bring in bills grounded on the resolutions; also, for consolidation of Excise, tomorrow, and army extraordinaries, Friday.—Orders of the day disposed of.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 15.—LORDS.—Counsel heard in appeal *Thelluson v. Woodford*. Postponed till Monday.—Southampton Ordnance Bill from Commons read.—Exchequer Bills bill read second time, and committed for to-morrow.—Committee on Foote's Divorce Bill, report ordered to-morrow.—Bills on table forwarded.—Adjourned.—COMMONS—Report on Malicious Shooting Bill. To be read third time to-morrow.—Report on Irish Ship Burning Bill. Ordered to be printed and read third time Monday.—Papers laid before the House on Income Duty of 1802, ordered to be printed.—Accounts respecting the importation of various articles from 1793 to 1803. Ordered.—Bill for suspension of Navigation Act read third time and committed for to-morrow.—Leave granted to bring in Bill indemnifying certain persons in Ireland.—Committee Ways and Means. Agreed that certain charges relative to the Militia of Ireland be defrayed out of the Land Tax and Consolidated Fund of that country. Postponed till Friday.—Irish Budget postponed till Monday.—Petitions against Woollen Manufactures bill presented.—Committee on Bribery Oath Bill. Report to-morrow. Ordnance Lands Bill passed.—Militia Transfer Bill reported and ordered for third reading to-morrow. Committee on report concerning Highlands of Scotland. Moved that £20,000 be granted for making Roads and Bridges in Scot-

land.—Committee on Consolidation of Excise' Report ordered to-morrow.—Report of Committee on East India Shipping Bill agreed to. Bill ordered for third reading to-morrow.—Bill for raising 12,000,000 l. for service of the year, on Annuities, brought up, read and ordered for second reading to-morrow.—Bill for granting certain duties on Exports, Imports, and Tonnage brought up, read and ordered for second reading to-morrow.—Committee on Custom Consolidation Bill.—Adjourned.

Thursday, June 16.—LORDS.—Committee on Exchequer Bills bill.—Committee on Chandos Peersage. Resolved, "That Rev. Mr. Brydges has not made good his claim."—Committee on Clergy Non Residence Bill. Amendments proposed and new clauses added.—Adjourned.—COMMONS.—Mr. Coke of Nottingham took his seat.—Committee on Act of 42d of the King respecting Work-houses. Leave given to bring in a bill to amend said Act.—Committee on Irish Parsonage Bill. Amendments agreed to, after some debate and report to be received to-morrow.—Leave given to bring in Bill concerning Scotch Roads—Woollen manufacturers Bill postponed to this day sc'nnight.—Malicious Shooting, Irish Ship Burning, and Militia Transfer Bills passed.—Scotch Militia Bill read and ordered for second reading to-morrow.—East India Shipping Bill read third time and sent to Lords.—Leave given to bring in Bill respecting the mercantile interest.—Mr. Whitbread moved for copies of the minutes and evidence taken at the dock-yards, during the late visit of the Commissioners; and also of their correspondence with the navy and victualing boards. After some debate between Chancellor of the Exchequer, Capt. Markham, Sirs W. Elford, C. Poole, A. Hammond, and F. Baring, Messrs. Courtney, Bastard, Harvey, and Sheridan, Admiral Berkley, and the Attorney General, the motion was withdrawn.—Leave given to bring in Bills to restrain the issuing of small notes in Ireland, to regulate the Corn trade between Ireland and England, and to transfer seamen in the militia of Ireland to the navy. Bill for granting duties on Exports, &c. and Loan Bill read second time, and ordered for third reading to-morrow.—Orders of day disposed of.—Adjourned.

Saturday, June 18.—LORDS.—Committee on Clergy Non-Residence Bill. Considerable debate took place and various amendments were proposed. The speakers were the Bishops of St. Asaph, London, Oxford, and Durham, Lords Alvanley and Auckland, and the Lord Chancellor. Report ordered Monday.—Lord Hobart presented the following message.

"GEORGE R.—His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Lords, that for the more effectual defence of the United Kingdom against the avowed designs of the enemy, and for the purpose of providing such means as may be best calculated for a vigorous prosecution of the war, his Majesty deems it important that a large additional force should be forthwith raised and assembled.—His Majesty recommends this subject to the consideration of their Lordships, and relies with confidence on their zeal and public spirit, that they will adopt such measures as upon this occasion shall appear to them to be most effectual, and for carrying the same into execution with the least possible delay."—"G. R."—Ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.—Adjourned.—COMMONS—Irish Indemnity and Militia Office Bill read second time and committed for Monday.—

Excise Duty Bill read and ordered for second reading Monday.—Report of Committee of Supply on Army Extraordinaries agreed to.—Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a message from his Majesty (see *Lords*) which was committed for Monday.—Tax on Property Bill, after some observations, read second time and committed for Monday.—Adjourned.

*Monday, June 30.*—LORDS.—Counsel heard in appeal *Thelluson v. Woodford*.—Surveys of Highlands of Scotland laid on table and ordered to be printed.—Lord Hobart concluded a long speech by moving “an address thanking his Majesty, for ‘his gracious message; that this House will ‘cheerfully concur with his Majesty in adopting ‘additional measures for the security, and for ‘ward the same to the utmost of its extent and ‘abilities.” After much debate between H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, Lords Grosvenor, Caernarvon, Suffolk, Carlisle, Moira, Mulgrave, Limerick, Fitzwilliam, Grenville, and Sheffield, and the Lord Chancellor, and Duke of Richmond, the motion was unanimously agreed to.—Adjourned.

COMMONS.—Petition presented against Cotton Manufacturers Bill.—Committee on the King’s Message. The Secretary at War, after a speech in which he detailed a plan for Military Conscription, moved an address similar to that in the *Lords*, which was carried unanimously. He also moved, “that bills be brought in for raising, in the most “speedy and efficacious manner, an additional “force for the security and protection of the “realm.” A long debate ensued between Mr. Windham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Pitt, Cols. Bastard and Wood, Sir W. Young, and the Secretary at War. Motion carried, and a Committee appointed to bring in the Bill.—In Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Cosy moved certain new taxes for Ireland.—Bill for taxing property read in Committee, and reported.—Highland Road Bill, and Irish Militia Transfer Bill read second time.—Adjourned.

*Tuesday, June 21.*—LORDS.—Several Bills brought from Commons.—Justice of Peace regulation Bill read second time.—Bills on table forwarded.—Adjourned.

COMMONS.—Leave granted to bring in a bill to extend the limits of the Southern Whale Fishery.—Petition presented against London Fishing Company Bill.—Irish Corn Bill reported and ordered for third reading.—Report of Committee on London Port Bill ordered for tomorrow.—Irish Indemnity Bill and Subaltern Officers Bill reported and ordered for third reading to-morrow.—Report of Militia Pay Bill postponed till Friday.—Militia Adjutant Bill read second time and committed for Friday.—Reports of Committee on Medicine Duty Bill, and on Irish Seamen Bill, ordered for tomorrow.—Irish Parsonage Bill passed.—Scotch Bridge Bill postponed.—Property Tax Bill and Scotch Manufactory Bill read second time and committed for to-morrow.—Assessed Tax Consolidation Bill postponed.—Excise Duty Consolidation Bill committed.—Motion to commit St. James’s Workhouse bill, after much conversation, negatived.—On motion of Mr. Calcraft an account of the number of shipping employed by the East-India Company. Ordered.—Report of Committee on Irish Budget brought up, and bills founded on the resolutions ordered to be brought in.—Adjourned.

*Wednesday, June 22.*—LORDS.—Bills on table forwarded.—Several bills brought from Commons.—Loan Bill and some other bills which were ordered for commitment, passed through commit-

tees and ordered to be reported to-morrow.—On the question of receiving the report of the Clergy Non Residence Bill, some discussion took place between Lords Grenville, Alvanley, Roslin, Auck-land, Grosvenor, and the Lord Chancellor, and the Bishops of London and St. Asaph. The Report was then received and some amendments agreed to, when the consideration was postponed till to-morrow.—Adjourned.

COMMONS.—Lord Stoptord reported that his Majesty had made a most gracious answer to the address agreed upon on Saturday.—Poote’s Divorce Bill read.—Report of the Committee on the petitions of the Irish Tanners brought up and committed.—Highland Road Bill postponed.—Irish Militia Transfer Bill brought up and ordered for third reading to-morrow.—Assessed Tax Bill recommitted, and report ordered for Monday.—Militia Subaltern Bill passed.—New Levy Bill brought up and read first time.—Report of Additional Customs Bill brought up, agreed to, and bill ordered for third reading to-morrow.—Committee on Personal Property Bill, report ordered for Tuesday.—Report of Medicine Duty Bill brought up, agreed to, and bill ordered for third reading to-morrow.—Report of Excise Consolidation Bill brought up, agreed to, and Bill ordered for third reading to-morrow.—Committee on Assessed Tax Bill, report brought up and bill ordered to be printed.—Committee of Ways and Means, report ordered for to-morrow.—English and Irish Corn Bill passed.—Orders of the day disposed of.—Adjourned.

*Thursday, June 23.*—LORDS.—Counsel heard in *Thelluson v. Woodford*: cause postponed till 11th July, when the judges are to give their opinions.—Committee on Bribery Oath Bill.—Committee on Justice of the Peace Regulation Bill, re-committed for to-morrow.—Committee on Clergy Non-Residence Bill, report ordered for to-morrow.—Adjourned.

COMMONS.—Edward Morris, Esq. took his seat for Newport, Cornwall.—Sunday accounts of East India shipping laid on table.—Woollen Clothiers Bill postponed.—Committee on Highland Bridge Bill, report ordered for to-morrow.—Leave granted to bring in a bill for increasing the number of Militia Officers. Bill brought in, read, and ordered for second reading to-morrow.—Army of Reserve Bill, after a long debate between Messrs. Calcraft, Sheridan, and Elliot, Sir G. Heathcote, the Secretary at War, Messrs. Pitt, and Windham, Lord Castlereagh, Sir E. Coote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir W. Geary, was committed, read second time and ordered for Monday.—Message from Lords stating their assent to several bills.—Committee on Assessed Tax Consolidation Bill, report ordered for to-morrow.—Committee on Irish Corn Trade Bill.—Irish Militia Transfer Bill and Medicine Duty Bill passed.—Additional Excise Bill read second time, and committed for to-morrow.—Orders of the day postponed.—Adjourned.

*Friday, June 24.*—LORDS.—Royal assent given to 47 bills.—Several bills brought from Commons and read first time.—Bills on table forwarded.—Clergy Non Residence Bill passed, after considerable debate and some amendment.—Adjourned.

COMMONS.—Southern Whale Fishery Bill read second time.—Highland Road Bill reported and amendments agreed to.—East India Dock Bill re-committed for Monday.—Horse-hide Bill passed.—Message from Lords agreeing to Bribery Oath Bill.—Report of Committee on Assessed Taxes agreed to and Bill ordered to be brought in.—Militia Officers Bill read second time and committed for Monday.—Accounts concerning Exchequer Bills

Ordered.—In Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that £1,052,333/- 6s. 8d. be raised by lottery. After some debate between Mr. Babington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Messrs. W. Smith, Wilberforce, Vansittart, and Corry, motion carried. Report ordered for Monday.—Real property Bill postponed till Tuesday and personal till Monday. Considerable discussion took place on the Excise Duty Bill, between Mr. Plummer, Mr. Kinnaird, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. St. Clair Erskine, Mr. Corry, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. W. Dundas, Master of the Rolls, Secretary at War, Mr. Vansittart, and several other members.—Custom consolidation and Excise consolidation Bills passed.—Orders of the day disposed of.—Adjourned.

*Monday, June 27*.—LORDS.—Counsel heard M'Lean v. Bethune.—Several bills brought from Commons.—Bills on table forwarded.—Highland Road Bill read and ordered to be printed.—Committee on Justices Regulation Bill.—Private business disposed of.—Adjourned.—COMMONS.—Papers relative to prizes re-ordered.—Accounts relative to Freeholders in Ireland presented.—Southern Whale Fishery Bill and Militia Officers Bill read second time and committed for to-morrow.—Petition from the Clothiers of Yorkshire presented against the Woollen Bill.—Report of Committee on Lottery brought up, agreed to, and bill ordered to be brought in.—Considerable debate took place on the Army of Reserve Bill, between the Secretary at War, Mr. Pitt, Sir A. Young, Mr. W. Smith, Gen. Maitland, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Kinnaird, Sir R. Buxton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Col. Wood, and Crawford, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Maenaghton, Mr. Windham, and several other members; and after many amendments, the bill was ordered to be printed, and considered on Wednesday.—Report of Committee on Excise Consolidation Bill brought in.—Committee on Irish Combination Bill.—Adjourned.

*Tuesday, June 28*.—LORDS.—Counsel heard on the claim of Sir Cecil Bishop, to the Barony of Zouch: postponed.—Bills before the House forwarded.—Bill for providing for the Widows of the Writers to the Signet in Scotland passed.—Private business disposed of.—Adjourned.—COMMONS.—Petition presented from the Hop Growers of Herefordshire.—Assessed Tax Bill ordered for to-morrow.—Scotch Militia Bill ordered for third reading on Thursday.—After some debate, the Southern Whale Fishery Bill was ordered to be engrossed.—The order for laying before the House, papers relative to prizes, &c. after a long discussion between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Capt. Cochrane, Dr. Laurence, Sir W. Scott, the Advocate-General, and some others, was discharged.—Clergy Non-residence Bill postponed till this day three months, and leave given to bring in another.—Additional Excise Duty Bill passed after some debate.—Irish Additional Customs and Excise Duty Bill, Bank Note Bill, Militia Pay Bill read and ordered for second reading to-morrow.—Writ ordered for Stranraer, in the room of John Spalding, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—Committee on Irish Saltpetre Duty ordered to-morrow, and on Irish Revenue Regulation Bill, Thursday.—Committee on Scotch Army of Reserve Bill: report received and bill ordered to be printed.—Militia Officers Bill passed.—Militia Pay Bill postponed till Tuesday.—Report of Committee on Irish Workmen Combination Bill agreed to, and bill ordered for third reading to-

morrow.—Committee of Ways and Means ordered for to-morrow.—Adjourned.

*Wednesday, June 29*.—LORDS.—M'Lean v. Bethune postponed.—Bills before the House forwarded.—Several Bills from the Commons read.—Militia Augmentation Bill ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.—COMMONS.—Petition from Hop Planters of Worcestershire laid on table.—Clergy Non-residence Bill brought in, read first and second time, committed and ordered to be printed: to be taken into consideration on Friday.—Southern Whale Fishery Bill passed. After some conversation, Woollen Bill postponed till Friday.—Army of Reserve Bill discussed and amended, and ordered for third reading to-morrow.—In Committee of Supply, 20,000l. voted for opening a navigation from the Western Sea, by Fort William to the Eastern Sea, by Iverness.—Irish Duty Bill read second time.—Committee on Saltpetre Bill: report ordered to-morrow.—Irish Workmen Bill passed.—Orders of the day disposed of.—Adjourned.

*Thursday, June 30*.—LORDS.—Counsel finally heard in M'Lean v. Bethune.—Bills before the House forwarded.—Private business disposed of.—Adjourned.—COMMONS.—Mr. Tierney took his seat.—Reports of Committee on Scotch Inland Navigation, and Saltpetre Duty, brought up and agreed to.—Irish Bank Note Bill and Irish Militia Pay Bill committed.—Leave given to bring in a bill ‘for authorizing the billeting such troops of volunteer cavalry as should assemble for the purpose of training: to subject to military discipline such serjeants of those corps who received constant pay, as well trumpeters, drummers, &c. and for certain other regulations of volunteer corps.’—Army of Reserve Bill, after a long discussion between Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Archdale, Lord de Blaquiere, Gen. Gascoyne, and Col. Crawford, underwent some amendments and was passed.—Orders of the day disposed of.—Adjourned.

## FOREIGN.

*Copenhagen, May 12*.—An ordonnance has been published by his Danish Majesty, dated the 4th inst. for regulating the conduct to be pursued by the Danish merchant ships during the present war. Those sailing without convoy are ordered to deliver up their papers for inspection to any of the armed vessels belonging to the belligerent powers authorised to make such a demand.

*Petersburgh, May 17*.—The Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, lately held a chapter, with the consent of the Emperor, and appointed a deputation to compliment the Grand Master in the name of the Grand Priory of Russia, and to restore that part of the Archives which are in this city.

*Constantinople, May 23*.—**ABDUL WACHAB**, the Arabian Rebel, after having plundered Mecca, set out on his march for Medina.—The Capitan Pacha has sailed with a fleet for the Archipelago, to maintain the neutrality of the Porte in the Mediterranean.

*Trieste, May 31*.—A band of upwards of 2000 brigands infests the environs of Adrianople; and another of 1500 has besieged Varna.—Ali-Pacha, irritated at the refusal of the Government of Corfu to give up some of his officers, who being suspected of disloyalty had taken refuge there, seized three of those islanders, and put them to death. The Republic of the Seven Islands has in consequence declared war against him.

*Florence, May 31.*—Louis 1st King of Etruria died on the 28th inst. and, after having lain three days in state at the Palace of Pitti, was this day interred with great funeral pomp in the church of St. Lawrence.

*Berne, June 7.*—The Grand Council of the Canton of Berne has chosen M. Jenner and M. Wittenbach, as deputies to the Helvetic diet at Fribourg. The Canton of Schaffhouse has chosen M. Pfister, and M. Stolar.

*Bremen, June 8.*—The French who are in the environs of this city conduct themselves in such a manner as to give no reason to complain of their conduct. An embargo has been laid on all English vessels in this port and at Hamburg. They continue to levy the customary toll on the Elbe, and neutrals are suffered to pass unmolested.

*Genoa, June 9.*—By arrivals from Cadiz, we learn that the Spanish ships of war under the command of Admiral Alaba, from the Philippines, accompanied by another from Veza Cruz have entered Cadiz.

*Antwerp, June 9.*—This city has been laid under military execution, for not having furnished its contingent of conscripts.

*Hanover, June 10.*—Yesterday evening the principal Counsellor of Appeal, M. Von Ramdohr, and the Counsellor of Appeal, Von Hinuber, set out for Paris, as Deputies from the Hanoverian States, with dispatches of importance.—The Royal Arms have been taken down throughout the whole electorate.

*Paris, June 22.*—The First Consul, by an arrêté dated the 20th instant, has prohibited the importation of British manufactures into the Ports of the Republic.—Offers of service, and voluntary subscriptions for ships and gun-boats, still continue to be made with great alacrity.—*25th.*—The First Consul set out this day on his journey to the united departments of the North.

*Ghent, June 23.*—The merchants of this City have voted 700,000 francs for the building of flat-bottomed boats and gun vessels.—Beauharnois, son-in-law to the First Consul, arrived here this morning. A detachment of Mamelukes has passed through Bruges on its route to Ostend.

## DOMESTIC.

*FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.—Council Office, Whitehall, June 17, 1803.*—His Majesty having been pleased to appoint George Earl of Dorchester to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset, a council was this day held at his Lordship's house, when his Lordship took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.—*War-Office, June 16.*—His Majesty has been pleased to appoint his Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, K. G. late Lieutenant-General in the Hanoverian service, to be Lieutenant-General in the army, by commission, dated the 24th August, 1798.—*St. James's June 22.*—This day Baron Belmont de Malcor had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver his letters of recall, and take leave of his Majesty, as Minister Plenipotentiary from His Serene Highness the Elector of Wurtemburg.—*St. James's June 23.*—This day Baron Belmont de Malcor had a private audience and took leave of Her Majesty, as Minister Plenipotentiary from His Serene Highness the Elector of Wurtemburg.—*Downing-Street, June 25.*—The King has been pleased to appoint Speeter Smith,

Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of His Serene Highness the Elector of Wurtemburg.—The King has also been pleased to appoint Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of his Serene Highness the Elector of Saxony.—The King has also been pleased to appoint Spiridion Foresti, Esq. to be his Majesty's resident to the Republic of the Seven Islands.—The King has also been pleased to appoint Henry Savage Yeames, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul-General in the Russian Ports in the Black Sea.—The King has also been pleased to appoint Waller Wright, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul in the several Ports of the Republic of the Seven Islands.—The King has also been pleased to appoint Charles Denis, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consill at Civita Vecchia.—*Whitehall, June 25.*—The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to George Hilano Barlow, Esq. a member of the Council of Fort William, in Bengal, in the East Indies, and the Heirs Male of his body lawfully begotten.—*Whitehall, June 25.*—The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Precentor and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. David to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor George Murray, commonly called Lord George Murray, late Bishop thereof; and his Majesty has also been pleased, by his Royal Sign Manual, to recommend to the said Precentor and Chapter the Reverend Thomas Burgess, Doctor in Divinity, and one of the Prebendaries of Durham, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of St. David.—The King has also been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Exeter to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor Henry Reginald Courtenay, late Bishop thereof; and his Majesty has also been pleased, by his Royal Sign Manual, to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Reverend John Fisher, Doctor in Divinity, and one of the Prebendaries of Windsor, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Exeter.

*London, June 16th.*—The contested election between Sir Thomas Turton and the Right Hon. George Tierney, for the Borough of Southwark, closed this day, after a poll of nine days. The numbers were for the Right Hon. G. Tierney 1573, and for Sir Thomas Turton 1492. Sir Thomas demanded a scrutiny.—*21st.* The parties intending to contract for the lottery waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to day; and, on opening the first paper, they declared all the lists to be the same, as no single party could venture to take the whole lottery, in the present state of the finances of the country, without exposing themselves to great risque and almost certain loss. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the price offered to be considerably below his expectations, and that unless they would give more he would raise the supplies another way. The bidding was then postponed to the 22d, when Mr. Bish offered him 151. 8d. each for 70,000 tickets. The proposal was accepted, and Mr. B. has the right of raising the number to 80,000, which makes them 131. 3d. each.—*23d.*—In pursuance of an advertisement for convening a meeting of the merchants, bankers, traders, &c. of London, who disapproved of the Income Tax, a very numerous meeting took place at the London Tavern yesterday, and after

some debate, the following resolutions were passed.—“ That it appears to this meeting, that notwithstanding the opposition to the late Income Tax, it is proposed to revive it by a Bill now before Parliament.—That it appears to this meeting that the revival of that tax, will be highly dangerous and unconstitutional, and that the arbitrary and unconstitutional powers necessary to carry it into execution, under any modification, will, by outraging the public feeling, tend to endanger the peace of the community.”—24th.—A general meeting of the West-India Planters and Merchants was this day held at the London Tavern, when certain resolutions were adopted, which were in substance, ‘ That although the duty of 20s. per cent. on SUGAR was tolerable under former circumstances, yet as the intercourse with the Continent is stopped, the markets are glutted, and the growers are unable to bear that tax. That the additional duty of 4s. which must fall on the planter will prevent them from shipping. That as this applies more particularly to the lower kinds of sugar, which go almost entirely abroad, it will amount to *prohibition* of that article.—That the proposed increase of 12½ on the customs and 50 per cent. on the excise of RUM, will be injurious to the demand for that article, and will, probably, be destructive of its object. That the West-India Proprietors, have cultivated their estates *to a loss for several years past*, in consequence of the pressure of those taxes and the additional price they have had to pay for every article obtained from this country. That from all these circumstances they were determined to submit their case to Parliament, and solicit relief.’—29th.—The Livery of London held a Common Hall yesterday at Guildhall, to consider on the propriety of instructing the Members in Parliament for that City, to oppose the Income Tax, and after some debate, several resolutions were adopted to that effect.—The Southwark scrutiny ended yesterday, Sir Thomas declining any farther contest, but expressing his determination to petition Parliament. The High Bailiff then declared Mr. Tierney to be duly elected.—The following notice was stuck up at Lloyds: — Last night Lord Hawkesbury communicated to the Foreign Ministers that his Majesty had determined that the entrance of the Elbe should be blockaded in the strictest manner.’

*Distribution of the Naval Force of Great-Britain.*

In port, fitting and with sealed orders, 96.—English and Irish Channels, 70.—Downs and North Sea, 53.—West-India, Jamaica, America, and Newfoundlands, 54.—Cape of Good Hope, India, and Coast of Africa, 30.—Portugal, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean, 41.—Hospital and Prison Ships, 5.—Total in Commission, 543.—Others, 286.—Ordinary at different Ports, 244.

MILITARY.

On the 5th of June, GEN. MORTIER, after long and rapid marches entered the City of HANOVER, where he found 15,000 new muskets, 5000 pair of pistols, 60 new covered waggons with good horses, 100 pieces of artillery of different calibres, a bridge equipage for passing the Elbe, magazines well stored, and a foundry in the best state and well provided. The public chest, although not rich, will be sufficient for the maintenance of the French army in the

Electorate. According to the different inventories which have been delivered, 500 pieces of artillery were taken possession of by the French at the Castle of Hameln; the field artillery, composed of 40 field-pieces and 200 waggons well equipped, at Zell; and, at various other places, more than 400 milliers of powder, 3,000,000 of cartridges, and 40,000 muskets which were in the different magazines. The returns of the Hanoverian army prisoners of war, state the infantry to be about 12,000 men, the cavalry more than 4,000, and the artillery upwards of 700.—Gen. FRERE, who occupies Harbourgstone, is on his march for Cuxhaven to intercept all the English on the Elbe; and Gen. RIVAUD, who occupies Verden, is charged with the same operation on the Weser.—The following is the distribution of the French troops in the Hanoverian territory:—In Celle and the surrounding country, 2000 infantry and 60 horse; at Lunenburg, 750 infantry and 60 horse; at Velzen, 350 infantry and 60 horse; at Osmaburg, 1400 infantry and 130 horse; at Nieuburg and the adjacent country, 3000 infantry and 60 horse; Neustadt and the adjacent country, 1500 horse; Hanover, 1500 infantry and 200 horse, and 200 artillery men; Hameln, 1500 infantry and 400 horse; Harburg, 1500 infantry. In the whole 12,000 infantry, 2070 horse, and 650 artillery men.—There are also cavalry at Harburg and the vicinity; to which are to be added 4000 men in the Duchies of Bremen and Verden, with many other troops not in the above list.—French troops continue to arrive daily at Hanover, and are marched thence into the southern parts of the country to take possession of the different places in that quarter. The most exact military discipline is maintained, and some soldiers, who were convicted of excesses, have been shot.—The assembling of the army at Deventer, under the command of GEN. DESOLLES, which was suddenly countermanded, has again commenced and proceeds with the greatest expedition. The troops stationed in the department of the Lower Rhine are also on their march to join the army of GEN. MORTIER.

The French and Italian troops forming the army of Italy, which were on the Rubicon have passed the frontiers of the Pontifical States. A corps of 1500 arrived at Ancona on the 4th instant, and several detachments have lately passed through Bologna in different directions.

NAVAL.

June 5.—CAPT. WILLIAMS, in the *Royalist*, took and destroyed the French National

Brig *Betsey*, of 6 guns and 20 men, 50 days from Martinique, bound to Brest.—18th. CAPT. AYLMER in the *Dragon*, in company with the *Endymion*, captured the French National Corvette *La Colombe*, of 16 guns and 65 men, 40 days from Martinique, bound to Brest.—24th. LIEUT. WRIGHT, in the *Albion* hired cutter, after a close engagement of 1 hour and 12 minutes, captured the French Privateer *Marengo*, of 4 guns and 26 men, 2 days from Cherbourg.

## TO THE RT. H. THE SECRETARY AT WAR.

SIR,—In the preceding number of this work, I took the liberty to address to you some observations on the bill, then before the House of Commons, for raising, by way of ballot or conscription, 50,000 men, to constitute what was to be called the *Army of Reserve*. With sincere pleasure I perceive, that many of the evils, which I apprehended from that measure, as at first proposed, are likely to be obviated by the very material alterations, which have been since made in the bill, and which have, indeed, almost totally changed its nature and its tendency.—but, Sir, before I enter on those further remarks, that this very important measure seems to call for, give me leave to state a few facts, which relate to the *marine corps*, and which, though they do not come immediately under the consideration of the particular department over which you preside, are closely connected with the defence of the country.

It has been asserted, and that, too, in a place where great care should be taken to avoid mistakings of every sort, that the corps of royal marines, is in such a state as to be perfectly adequate to all the purposes for which it is wanted. Sir, I assure you, and I assure the public, upon information as good as any that the Admiralty does, in my opinion, possess, that the marines, at all the divisions respectively, are quite insufficient, in point of numbers, to answer the demands from the fleet, without calling in the men employed on the recruiting service, a step which must inevitably cut off the possibility of augmenting the strength of the corps, of raising it from that skeleton state to which it was most absurdly reduced at the peace.—The madness (to give it the very mildest term) of causing this reduction must be evident to every one at all acquainted with the service in question. The establishment was, indeed, still left “greater than at the close of “any former war;” but, this circumstance, though it may serve to quiet the conscience of the well-meaning Mr. Addington, and may tend towards furnishing an excuse for

the cheering support which he receives from those, who, in the bottom of their hearts, must despise him, will not, I imagine, satisfy men who love their country, who wish to see it defended, and who have no party purpose to answer. Not only are we in a state of danger such as we never before dreamt of, not only do we, even upon the ancient principles of the service, stand in need of more marines now than at any period heretofore, but, the duty which the men of that corps have to perform on board, in consequence of the recent regulations of the Admiralty, is such as to require a considerable addition of strength, at the same time that those regulations greatly militate against the discipline and consequent force and utility of the corps. Lord St. Vincent, with that degree of judgment which appears to characterize all his measures, seems to imagine, that putting a red coat upon a man's back and sending him on board a King's ship, makes him a soldier; but, Sir, if this mode of proceeding be persevered in, I fear, that the country will, 'ere long, receive a stab in the part, where, of all others, she is most vulnerable, and that, too, at the very moment when she is, as to this point, reposing in the bosom of security. It is a notion, which has too long prevailed in the navy, that, all that is required of a marine, is, to load and fire his musket. But, Sir, I should think, from what happened in the Channel fleet, during the late war, that all officers of any reflection, must be now pretty well convinced, that every man of this valuable and honorable corps, ought to be a *well-disciplined soldier*, in which character is implied the training of the mind as well as the body; and, with all due respect together with a very sincere regard, for the troops of the line, I may add, that the marine stands in still greater need than they do of this mental discipline, as being constantly under greater temptation to wander from that regularity, without which a military force is dangerous to no one but him who employs it. Great care ought, therefore, to be taken, never, on any account, to embark marines, who are not fully qualified to discharge, in every point, the duties to be expected from a soldier in the most trying circumstances. But, Sir, in consequence of the low establishment, to which the corps has been reduced, this is become utterly impossible; and, from the practice, adopted by the present Admiralty, of ordering the marines to be embarked the moment the ship is put in commission, instead of embarking, as was formerly the usage, only a serjeant's guard, the men receive infinite injury, before the ship goes to sea, especially as some commanders of ships, taking advantage of this incli-

nation of the Admiralty, do, I am informed, employ the marines, thus embarked, in boats, although there has always existed, and still exists, an Admiralty order against it.—In order to render the marine corps equal, in discipline, to the troops of the line, it was necessary to keep up a very strong peace establishment. They should have had garrison duty assigned them at the different sea-ports, when disembarked; and, when on board ship, it should have been, and should now be, the duty of every captain of the navy, to keep, at all times, a very strong guard actually mounted, at sea as well as in harbour, instead of constantly employing the men to pull and hawl, as is at present the case, in almost every ship in the service. In consequence of this treatment, the marines are naturally led to despise the profession of a soldier; they become licentious, and are, in but too many instances (I speak the opinion of *all* the officers of the corps), ready to join in any mischief that is going forward. Whereas, by considering them as the safeguards of the navy, treating them with respect as a body, they might be trusted and relied on, in every emergency, and would, doubtless, on all occasions, prove themselves worthy of that confidence, which some commanders have, with great propriety, reposed in them.—A promotion is, it seems, *at last*, to take place in this corps; but, must not every one agree, Sir, that this measure is very tardy? One must be a Jew or a stock-jobber not to conceive what the marine officers must feel, in viewing the extensive promotions, which have taken place in every other corps, while they have obtained nothing but what has arisen from the absolute necessities of the country, and for which, therefore, the gratitude they entertain, must be ascribed to the nobleness of their own minds, rather than to any merit on the part of the Government. In the artillery, where promotion goes in the same manner as in the marines, the subalterns of 1793 became captains three years ago, while subaltern marine officers, of the same standing, have not yet obtained a captain lieutenancy. For such neglect (not to give it a much harsher term) the epithet *royal* prefixed to the title of their corps, is a sort of compensation which can only tend to awaken reflections, far from satisfactory to those, whose situation demands something much more substantial than words.

Coming now to the principal topic of my letter, to wit, the bill for raising 50,000 conscripts, I think it right, first to shew, that I have long foreseen the present crisis, and that, I have ever been of opinion, that the danger was to be resisted by nothing but

a regular force. From the moment the peace was concluded, I began my endeavours to impress this opinion on the minds of my readers: so long ago as the 5th of June, 1802, I observed, in speaking upon this subject, that "while the coast of France glistened with bayonets, while she had an army of 300,000 men, ready to employ against any and every part of our dominions, the Sheridans and Wilberforces would willingly leave us not a soldier at the disposal of the crown; would willingly rest upon a body of militia, confined within the bounds of our island, a disposition perfectly conformable to that defensive system, which seemed to have been adopted by ministers, and which, if well followed up, would, in a few years, reduce this kingdom to a mere factory." (1) It has not, Sir, required years to realize the dangers which I apprehended. Again on the 30th of October: "We look for hope in any thing but our exertions. 'Is Philip dead? No, but he is very sick.—What is it to you, whether Philip be dead or not? Were Philip to die to-morrow, your cowardice would raise up another to supply his place.'—Insurrections in Switzerland, plots in Holland, changes in the ministry in Russia, discontents of the generals in Paris, any thing, but what depends upon ourselves. If we are driven from all these sources of hope, and are obliged to look at home, we fly to our manufactures, and commerce, and constitution, to our 'credit, capital, and confidence'; and, if these should fail us, our last resource is our 'salt water girdle,' and the 'wooden walls of old England.' We never think, we will never think, we are afraid to think, about fighting the French upon the coasts of Suffolk or Sussex; but we must think about this, and we must do it too, and do it with success, or we must become slaves to Buonaparté. 'The treaty of Amiens, the whole treaty of Amiens, and nothing but the treaty of Amiens,' has severed us completely from the continent, and has left the French empire, consisting of seventy-five millions of souls to fall upon us with its undivided weight. Great and terrible as it is, we must meet it; it may crush us, but we cannot get out of its way." (2)—On the 9th of November, 1802, I was still more circumstantial—"We cannot make a fortified place, we cannot make a septagon or an octagon of our

(1) See Register, Vol. I. p. 667.—I beg to recommend the whole article for perusal, at this time.

(2) See Register, Vol. II. p. 571.

" island, covered by horn-works and half-moons; surveys of the coast may serve to excite fear amongst ourselves, and mirth amongst our neighbours on the continent, and may, moreover, afford occasion for a few decent and profitable jobs; but, my Lord, rely upon it, that if this our country is to be defended, if this ' dear little island, this precious diamond set in the silver sea,' is not, at last, to be rifled by a host of the most desperate, rapacious, impious and bloody villains, that ever disgraced the human shape, it must owe its deliverance, under God's providence, to the hearts and arms of disciplined soldiers. The sleek-headed shop-keepers and manufacturers may hug themselves with the thoughts of their ' salt water girdle' and of 'the wooden walls of old England,' and your Lordship may feel equally snug behind your triple rampart of ' capital, credit, and confidence;' but, here, upon this land, the French will come, and here we must fight them, and beat them too, or surrender at discretion. In our fleet there is, indeed, great hope, but at best, it is only a *hope*: whatever depends, even in the smallest degree upon the winds is any thing but *certain*. To be in a state of defence, therefore, we must have an army, an effective, disciplined army. Without this species of force, we shall be in continual alarm and continual danger. Do you think, my Lord, that Buonaparté, or his successor, will ever cease to menace our coast? No; from this very hour, till some dreadful battle has been fought on the land of England or Ireland, we shall never experience one moment's repose, one moment's real peace." (3)—There is, then, Sir, nothing new in the principle of the opposition, which I have thought it my duty to make to the raising of 50,000 more militia-men, as the conscripts would, in reality, have been, if they had been formed into corps as was, at first, evidently intended.—Much has been said about slandering the militia: I have heard them slandered by nobody: I have heard it asserted, that they are not, and cannot be, fit to meet an enemy such as we have to contend with; and, this is a truth which will be denied by nobody, except, perhaps, some few militia officers, who are actuated much more by personal vanity than by any well grounded confidence in the corps, of whose reputation they would fain have us believe they are so jealous.—The conduct of the militia, during the last war, has been cited, on several occasions, in contradiction to opinions, similar to that which I enter-

tain; and, this was done in a more positive manner, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 23d instant, by way of refutation of the opinion of Mr. Burke, as stated in a letter from that gentleman to Dr. Lawrence, which letter had, in the debate I alluded to, been read by the latter. (4) The minister, while the minister of peace, but now the minister of war; this war-minister said, that, in a little time after Mr. Burke's opinion was thus committed to paper, events arose, which proved it to be totally unfounded; whereupon he referred, by way of proof, to the conduct of the militia-men, who were employed in foreign expeditions, particularly in Egypt. Now, Sir, either the war-minister meant to argue upon a fallacy, or he was in a state of profound ignorance as to the subject, on which he thought proper to speak. At the time when part of the militia were taken into the regular corps, many of them had been seven, and none of them less than two years, embodied. The expedition to Holland might, I am willing to allow, have furnished no very fair opportunity for trying them; but, even several months after their return from that expedition, the Duke of York, in a letter to Mr. Dundas, gave it as his opinion, that these same men would not be fit for actual service, without two months drilling. And, as to Egypt, Sir, where the British army gained so much honour, the militia drafts could do but very little, since all the regiments containing them were left by Sir Ralph Abercromby at Malta, Minorca, and Gibraltar, and never landed in Egypt, till after the 21st of March, 1801; that is to say, till after all the fighting was nearly over, till after the Invincible Standard had been taken by my poor friend LUTZ, whose bravery the ungrateful British Government may yet, in time of need, look for in vain. Besides, if the corps serving in Egypt had all contained a considerable number of men drafted from the militia, what would that make in favour of the militia system? These men were, previous to their service in Egypt, become regulars: they had so become for more than two years, a time much more than sufficient for the discipline of recruits, in a regular regiment: so that, if the militia drafts, who served in Egypt, had not been as good soldiers as the rest of the British army, it would have argued, that they not only acquired no military qualities in the militia, but that they acquired those of an opposite description.—I do hope, then, Sir, that the Parliament and the nation will not, for the sake of flattering a dozen or two of holiday militia officers, be

(3) See Register, Vol. II, p. 598.

(4) See page 966 for this Letter.

any longer insulted with these pompous panegyrics on the deeds of the militia *in Egypt*, a country where a militia-man never set his foot.

Since I began writing this letter, Sir, the Conscript-Bill has been read a third time and passed by the House of Commons; and, though it may yet be somewhat short of my wishes, as to one point or two, I cannot help giving it my hearty applause, and, I do really believe, that, if enforced in a wise manner, it will not only greatly contribute towards our present salvation, but will provide the means of bold offensive operations, and will be the foundation of a system that will rescue this country from the shameful state, in which it has long been placed, with respect to military force.—Some persons are afraid, that the mixing of the Conscripts along with men raised for general service, will be attended with great inconvenience and danger. I apprehend none from it, if proper regulations are adopted; and, I most sincerely hope, that the same measure, to a certain degree, at least, will take place as to the old militia.—The thing having been done, the good having been obtained, it may seem invidious to say any thing about the persons who obtained it; but, justice to Mr. Windham, Mr. Elliot, and Dr. Lawrence, demands that the public should know and remember, that every thing which this bill has of good has been introduced, in consequence of their having, contrary to you and your colleagues' express desire, insisted upon discussing it in its early stages—What was Mr. Windham's objection to the bill? Why, that it dry-nursed the army, that it exhausted the source of recruiting for the line: “unquestionably,” said he, in the conclusion of the speech in which he first opposed it, “I must object to it, in that part, which goes ‘in the first instance, and finally, to make it impossible for us to have an army.’”—This speech awakened the attention of the Parliament and of the public; the advice of military men was found to be with Mr. Windham; the public joined its voice, and the feeble foolish project was abandoned. The Conscripts are now, much to their own comfort, as well as to the good of the service, and of the country, to be placed under the command of officers and non-commissioned officers already embodied; they are, (to make use of the happy recruiting phrase,) now about to enter into present pay and good quarters at once, and are not to be left straggling about bleating for serjeants and corporals to show them how to use their muskets; in a word, they are to go to fill up, in the first instance, and afterwards to augment, the com-

panies and battalions of the line; which is the very object that Mr. Windham wished to accomplish, and which must be infinitely better for the men themselves.—You and your colleagues have, indeed, said, that you intended to introduce the provisions, of which I am now approving; but, Sir, what will you be pleased to permit us to regard as evidence of your intentions? I should suppose, that a bill, proposed to the parliament to become a law, especially after that bill had been printed, might be fairly considered as such evidence. When this was styled a “tardy and indigested measure,” great was the resentment of the solemn and pompous Mr. Addington; but, Sir, if you had digested the measure, if you had made it as good as it was in your power to make it, to whom but Mr. Windham has the country to ascribe the alterations, seeing that from him came the opposition to it, an opposition which was, too, in the first instance, received with every mark of disapprobation by the ministry and their regular supporters? The bill was not only read a first and second time, but it was recommitted a second time, that is, it was twice read, and three times committed, before the “well-digested” measure assumed the shape, in which it finally passed, before it became something totally different from what it was at first.—“It was your ‘intention’ to make it what it now is! Where, again I ask, where, Sir, are we to look for the evidence of this intention? At the second reading not a single word was said by you or your colleagues about ordering the Conscripts to join the regiments of the line; on the contrary, you cheered Mr. Pitt's famous project for drawing them out into the line by means of certain Saturnalia, in the course of each year!!! “Mad, mad as the winds!” said I to a person who stood beside me, in the gallery, when Mr. Pitt broached this project, which, thank God, has now been completely swept away amongst all the other showy nonsense of the plan. There are, however, I perceive, some persons who are attempting, not only to draw a veil over Mr. Pitt's defeat in this instance, but to give him the exclusive honours of the victory. Lord De Blaquiere, in the debate of the 30th instant, gave all the credit of the alterations in the bill to Mr. Windham; but, this speech has been so reported by the True Briton, as to lead its readers to believe, that his Lordship's praises were bestowed on Mr. Pitt; and, in another part of the same paper, it is said, that Mr. Pitt, “by the aid of his counsels IMPROVES every plan for the national defence.” Upon reading this, one cannot help recollecting the conduct of

the Highland Society relative to the *Invincible Standard!* Mr. Pitt, so far from proposing anything to improve the Conscription-Bill, defended it in its original state, both in its principles and its provisions; and, what is well worthy of remark, he began his defence of it by stating, that he not only approved of it, but that he approved of it FOR THE VERY REASONS, on which Mr. Elliot (who spoke before him) founded his opposition! This opposition did, however, at last, prevail; the mad scheme of raising fifty new battalions, with new commissioned officers and no non-commissioned officers, was rejected; and now, behold, Mr. Pitt is complimented for improving the plans of national defence! Mr. Pitt does, in fact, seem to understand very little about military matters; and mere eloquence is less likely to carry men away upon a topic like the present than upon any other; when their property and their lives are at stake, they do not content themselves with the sound of a speech. In time of peace, Mr. Pitt might easily persuade some of his hearers, that a broomstick is a better weapon of defence than a musket; but, when the enemy is hourly expected, speech so employed must necessarily fail of success.

Before I conclude, Sir, I cannot but advert to the charge of "creating despondency," which was brought against Mr. Windham, because he described the country in great danger from invasion, and because he gave it as his opinion, that London ought not to be regarded as the sole object to be defended: as to the former, it has been repeated, it has been rung in the ears of the ministers, by a very high military authority, and the latter has been fully corroborated by an Irish member (strange to tell!) amidst the plaudits of the "safe politicians," amidst the cheers of the candid Mr. Addington, who had, on a former occasion, worked himself into a foam in condemning the same sentiments, conveyed in almost the very same words, by Mr. Windham! The reason for this distinction is evident enough; and, if the catastrophe did not threaten to be so tragical, I should consider much of what is now going forward as a most excellent farce.—Apropos of farces: Pray, Sir, what is become of that gallant gentleman, who reproached Mr. Windham with under-rating the courage of the country, who rejected with disdain the base idea of our being unable to fight France single-handed, and who, from his valorous language on that occasion, has been exhibited, by the famous historical painter, Mr. Gillray, as defeating the whole French army with a dagger of lath? Pray, Sir, what is become of

the far-famed "English feeling" of this gentleman, that feeling, which (for what reason doth not appear) was, the other evening, so highly extolled by Mr. Pitt? What is become, Sir, of all this "English feeling?" I hope it is not an epitome of the feeling of the nation, and that this latter will grow weaker and weaker as the enemy approaches? Every word that this gentleman has uttered, during the progress of the Conscription Bill, has had a tendency to check it, to shackle the best part of its provisions. He has not, indeed, opposed it; but, he has, in no one instance, supported it; and, were he hereafter to be accused of having assisted in making the law, he has taken care to provide ample materials for exculpation! So much for "true English feeling!"—As to Mr. Fox, his conduct stands in need of no comment. It is exactly what I expected. He has never uttered one single syllable against Buonaparté or against Republican France. To oppose the measures of defence would not be quite convenient; and so he and his brother patriot, Mr. Grey, are now retired for the purpose of enjoying the uninterrupted indulgence of their "true English feeling," and of being prepared to behold, with dignity and calm, . . . . . which way the cat jumps! These facts ought to be remembered.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

June 30, 1803.

Wm. COBBETT.

#### SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

The room we have to spare will hardly suffice for a bare enumeration of the topics, on which we wished to enter.—The French Decree, relative to English manufactures, will not prevent the sale of those manufactures, even in France itself. War never has, and never will, for any length of time injure this branch of trade.—Mr. Liston's Note to the Dutch government has been remarked on by the Moniteur, without much force of argument, it is true, but with enough to satisfy the people of the Continent, who are ready to believe any thing against this country, and for which, indeed, they cannot be blamed, after our scandalous conduct towards the King of Sardinia, together with the garbling of the state papers, lately laid before Parliament;

Chaptal's circular letter to the maritime prefects has been followed by addresses delivered to the people, from the pulpit, in every church in France, exhorting them to rise as one man, for the purpose of exterminating the English nation. These addresses have been prepared by the bishops of the several districts, whence the editors of the London pa-

pers, and particularly those of the Morning Post and the Oracle, have taken occasion to level a most venomous shaft against *all* the French Bishops, which have, at any time during the revolution, resided in this country. "The French Bishops," say they, "are putting up prayers for the success of the French arms against England: those very Bishops, who, a few months ago, were FED and protected by us. They are now praying for an Usurper, though they took the oath of fidelity to their lawful King." — Never was there a more false, base, and detestable charge. Out of seventeen French Bishops who have enjoyed an asylum in England, only five have yielded to the temptation of putting an end to their hardships by accepting the amnesty of Buonaparté; and, be it observed, that, during the last session of Parliament, this very Morning Post, echoed the sentiments of MR. JONES, the famous parliamentary laughing-stock, who wanted the pittance of all the French emigrants to be cut off, in order to starve them into an acceptance of that very amnesty! As to the conduct of the five Bishops, we do not attempt to defend it: it would take much, we hope, to make us submit to a person who should usurp the throne of our Sovereign: it would require still more, we hope, to tempt us to commit apostacy; but, if any thing could possibly justify this double infamy, it would be to escape from the imputation of being "FED" by the editors of the Morning Post and the Oracle.—The order, which, it appears, the ministers have given to block up the mouth of the Elbe, is most assuredly just, and, as far as we can see at present, it is politic. Indeed, it is the very measure, which we, towards the close of the last war, recommended as to all those "neutral" places, which contained French garrisons, or which were in a state of submission to the commands of France. Nothing can be more clear, than that all places, which are either unable or unwilling to protect the neutrality of British ships and goods, are, either from force or inclination, in a state of hostility to Britain, and, being in such a state, are liable to be treated as enemies.—We may be well assured, that the French will make a dreadful out-cry about this; but, if they find that we fear their out-cry, they will not cease to make it. Clamour costs them very little; they have used it with astonishing success; but, as to the matter between them and us, it is now a mere question of strength. He who is strongest and fights best will come off victorious.

BREAD, for these three last weeks, has remained at 9½ the  
Quartier Loaf.

## FUNDS FOR JUNE.

FRENCH . . . . .	5	7	8	9	10	11	13	14
5 per Ct. Con. . . . .	48	75	48	50	48	25	48	10
15	16	17	20	21	22	24		
49	10	48	80	48	90	48	90	49
ENGLISH . . . . .	9	10	13	14	15	16	17	20
3 per Ct. Red. . . . .	57½	58	57½	57	56	55½	56	
Omnium. Discount . . .	.	.	.	1¼	3	4	2½	
21	22	23	24	27	28	29	30	
56½	56½	56½	56½	55½	55½	55½	55½	
2½	2½	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	

☞ An unforeseen accident has prevented us from publishing a supplementary sheet this week, and has, thereby, compelled us, once more to exclude our correspondents, for which we are extremely sorry; but, we trust, that having stated the true cause of the omission, we shall meet with their indulgence.

\* \* The *Apology for the Emigrants*, by the CHEVALIER TINSEAU, has been published, and we beg leave to recommend it to the attention of all our Readers. It exhibits the best picture of BUONAPARTE that ever yet was drawn, and contains some interesting anecdotes, which we have nowhere met with.

☞ The present sheet closes Vol. III. of this Work. The Supplement to it will appear very shortly, and, will contain all the usual articles, together with several very important ones, which will, we imagine, be found in no other publication, in this country. We have been careful to make a complete selection of historical documents respecting America, down to the close of the last session of Congress, which ended in March last.—The Parliamentary Debates for the present session will be found very perfect, and most conveniently arranged; and, upon the whole, we trust, that so useful a volume, of its kind, never before issued from the press.